TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1896

Locat Naws.—The City and Suburban News Burrau of the Unrus Purse and Naw York Associatis. Furse a 221 to 39 Ann street. All Information and docu-ments for public use instanty disseminates to the press of the whole country.

#### What We Think of Cuba's Case as I Stands.

We think that the prospect for Cuba good. We think that there is good ground of hope for the success of the army of liberation. We think that there is reason for looking for the accomplishment of the revo lution. We think that Spain cannot long prevent the establishment of a free republic in Cuba. We think that the people there will be capable of maintaining a strong and progressive republican government.

It is not necessary that we make any prediction in the case. We can but form a judgment upon it from the events of the year of war and from the situation as it exists at this time. We look over the field, watch the operations, estimate the ever-varying strength of the contending forces, think what has been gained what remains to be gained, peruse the despatches from both sides, acquire such other information as may be available to us, and then seek to come to a conclusion as to the probable final result. It is our judgment that the prospect for Cuba is good.

Spain has advantages over Cuba in the pos ion of a few of the very strongly fortified cities of the island, in the naval fleet which guards the coast, in the superior magnitude of her army, in her ability to draw reën forcements from the home cantonments, in the command of field artillery, in the far bester equipment of her troops, and in her ability to obtain a certain amount of money for warlike purposes.

Cuba has advantages over Spain in that her soldiers fight upon their own ground, in that they are battle tried, in that they are acclimated, in that they can live upon the country, in that they are accustomed to the kind of warfare which they wage, in that they hold most of the Cuban territory, in that they can perform duty at all seasons of the year, in that they often vanquished the enemy during the irresistible march from the east to the extreme west, in that their Generals are far superior strategists to those of Spain, in that they have been able to threaten the enemy's capital for months, in that they pay regard to military honor, in that they possess the sympathy of the native population, in that they are able to capture arms, in that they are aflame with patriotic enthusiasm, and in that they reeive encouragement from the friendly people of the United States.

Spain has the heaviest battalions, but these do not always win in war. Cuba has the inflexible determination and the spirit of liberty, which have often given the victory to their possessors.

A survey of the situation in Cuba at this time is hopeful for the revolution as regarded from the military standpoint. The Spaniards are unable to repossess any of the territory from which they have been expelled; they have confessed their inability to drive away the large patriot army which has hovered for three months, and yet hovers, near Havana, the capture of which will doubtless be attempted as soon as a supply of slege artillery can be obtained; they have not been able, after a year's efforts, to weaken the revolutionary army, the strength of which, indeed, is ever increasing; WEY-LEB is not able, any more than his predeces sor was, to cope with GOMEZ; the season of

the deluge and the pestilence is at hand. Cuba is strong in her spirit and her valor; she is strong in her leadership; she is strong in that she is right; she is strengthened by the memories of her past struggles; she is strong in the multitude of her sons who are ready to fight for her to the death.

We believe that there is good hope for t freedom of Cuba.

## The Greater New York

It may now be assumed that the Greater New York bill will become law within a short time. The opposition which proved so ineffective in the Senate, is not likely to be any more availing in the Assembly, and ere is every reason for believing that Governor MORTON will sign the bill.

Undoubtedly, too, the Legislature will re flect public sentiment in providing for the consolidation; and it may be, nay, it is altogether probable, that this feeling of apbation will increase rather than diminish after the creation of the Greater New York has been decided upon finally. The popular imagination will be stirred by the thought that the enlarged city will be second in population to London only among the itals of the world, and in that state of mind the public are not likely to be im pressed by the counsels of critical judgment concerning the practical consequences of the step, in so far as relates to taxation and methods of municipal government.

The opposition to the consolidation, as expressed to the Legislature, has been based first, on factious Republican enmity to Mr. PLATT. That, of course, does not affect the merits of the scheme itself. If Mr. PLATT had been against the Greater New York, his Republican rivals would have been for it. They are simply trying to circumvent him ; and hence their quarrel is of importance only to themselves. Another objection due to the reasonable fear that the greater tax rate of Brooklyn will be to the disadvantage of New York property in a consolidation. Still another comes from Brooklyn officeholders who are afraid of losing their places and being kept out in the cold permanently. Lastly, the Rev. Dr. STORES is the exponent of some Brooklyn people, who dread consolidation with New York lest they be contaminated morally and politically by the union. They are convinced that, in order to preserve the goodness of Brooklyn, the town must be kept provincial. They are afraid that the cosmopolitanism of New York may corrupt its rural simplicity. That may be so. Possibly Brooklyn needs to remain under village traditions, and is not yet ready for the more civilized government it would get by the consolidation, but must grow up by slow degrees to requiring clean streets. modern pavements, and the many improvepients to which we have become accustomed

Whether New York would make any practical gain by consolidation is at least doubtful. There is no doubt whatever that Brooklyn would profit by it greatly, in material way at least; and because of that re relative disadvantage for New York, the smincheme is looked upon very skeptically re by many of those who have property e taxed. They are afraid that the bigger will mean bigger taxes for them; but aideration does not affect directly

mass of the population. ater New York project was de

its accomplishment will be due to the ability and the energy with which he has formulated it and pushed it forward. As he is Democrat, and it has both Democratic and Republican support at Albany, it is in no wise a merely partisan measure. Undoubtedly Mr. PLATT regards its passage by a Republican Legislature as a good Republican card, but it can be such only because it is a measure which appeals to the popular imagination and stimulates it powerfully. Mr. GREEN, its author, is himself a large owner of property in this city, and evidently, therefore, he is not afraid of the increased taxation which so many others expect, and even deem inevitable. However that may be, the Greater New York is bound to come.

#### Platt on the Raines Bill.

We are not sure that the Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT does not shine even brighter as an advocate than as a diplomatist. To know as well as he knows how to keep silent, or almost silent, is diplomatic wisdom. To be able to speak as effectively as Mr. PLATT spoke in his interview on the Raines Liquor Tax bill, in THE SUN of yesterday, is a gift that only a born advocate, or a born statesman possesses.

The Raines bill has been handled in a gingerly way even in the house of its friends, as if it were a thing that might go off and hurt somebody. But there is no sign of timidity or of uncertainty in Mr. PLATT's dealing with the measure. Manifestly, he is not hampered by a suspicion that he may be monkeying with a thing that he does not fully understand. He believes in the Raines bill, and with great skill he has set forth the grounds for his belief, so that others may believe also.

Mr. PLATT does not have much to say about the "probable effects" of the Raines bill becoming a law; instead, he speaks of what he is sure must be the inevitable effects. With the shrewdness of a longheaded political philosopher, he presents his figures to the taxpayers early and conspicuously, prefaced by a few words on the reduction of poverty and crime, in which the taxpayers are directly interested. There is the wisdom of the intelligent party boss in his observation that the bill "does as much to take the liquor business out of politics as it is possible for legislation to do." He shows that under the new law the charities will not suffer. He says that the enactment of the bill would enable every keeper of a liquor store to be a free man, in the same sense that any other law-abiding tradesman is free.

If anybody thinks he believes in Raines bill, but isn't quite sure, let him read what Mr. PLATT says, and he will be relieved of much, if not all, of his uncertainty. If there is anybody who doesn't know anything about the bill, let him turn to Mr. PLATT for information, and he will probably get conviction along with it. Those who are cocksure that the Raines bill is an iniquitous device, certainly can afford to risk reading Mr. PLATT's talk for the entertainment that is in it.

# British Common Sense on the Bound-

ary Question. From time to time we have directed attention to the remarkable change undergone by British public opinion regarding the reasonableness of President CLEVE-LAND'S attitude toward the Venezuela boundary affair. An amusing effect of this change has been to leave the Doughfaces and Copperheads of this country high and dry. One cannot but smile for instance, at the wry faces which these fellows are likely to make when they read the paper entitled "The Seamy Side of British Guiana," contributed by an Englishman, Mr. FRANCIS COMYN, to the March number of the Nineteenth Century. The writer of this article speaks with authority, having travelled through the disputed territory in the company, curiously enough, of the very police officer who was arrested for trespass by the Venezuelan officials. He first riddles all the other pleas put forward for the British opponents of arbitration, and then he refutes the final argument in which they have taken refuge, the argument, namely, that large numbers of British colonists, having settled in the debatable land, they are entitled to protection at the hands of

the British Government.

After referring to the lamentable ignorance exhibited by his countrymen for some time after the Venezuela question was raised by Mr. CLEVELAND's message, Mr. COMYN proceeds to establish certain fundamental facts. We shall only state his conclusions where the grounds for them are already familiar to our readers, but we shall dwell more at length upon what he, as an eyewitness, says about the want of basis for the pretence that any part of the disputed territory is permanently settled by British colonists. The first of the facts pronounced by this Englishman incontrovertible, is that England has steadily refused to submit this boundary dispute to real arbitration. What she would have agreed to, he says, amounted practically to official recognition of her right to all she wanted at the moment, with as much in addition as an arbitration might award her. The only occasion on which the steady maintenance of this arbitrary position was interrupted was when Lord GRANVILLE (May 25, 1885) agreed that the title to the whole of the disputed land should be determined by arbitrators. This act, it is well known, was disavowed by Lord Salisnuky, when, shortly afterward, he became the head of the British Foreign Office. In the second place, Mr. COMYN sees and shows that it is not Venezuela nor the United States, but England, that has created the present critical situation. This has been brought about by England's sending to Venezuela an ultimatum claiming \$60,-000 and an apology for the arrest and deportation of two British Guiana police officers who had trespassed upon territory claimed by Venezuela. That this ultimatum was a wanton provocation was proved by the fact that although, several years ago, similar alleged outrage took place, Mr. McTurk, a British Guiana police magistrate, having been similarly treated, England did nothing beyond uttering a protest Mr. COMYN goes on to slay the slain by demonstrating that the Schomburgk line is as unsubstantial as the line defined in Euclid, and he concludes the first part of his article by describing as of small value the opinion of American citizens who elect to live out of their own country, and by

What is really new and important in this paper is the truth supplied that there is absolutely no basis for the declarations that the disputed territory is English by occupation and settlement, and that England must defend her colonists and planters. With regard to this point Mr. COMYN begins by quoting some statistics from a handbook of British Guiana, published in connection with the Chicago Exposition, and compiled

denouncing the assertion that England's

honor is involved in a miserable, needless,

silly dispute.

WAY, curator for the Georgetown Museum. These statistics are based on the latest census, that of 1891. It appears that at that date the whites of all kinds in British some 3,000 Chinese, and 150,000 imported coolie laborers; but all of these go home when they have completed the terms of their indentures, and have accumulated some money. There are also 115,000 negroes, and these are British subjects. But if England is going to population of British Guiana, including Indians and "Bovianders" or half castes, Indians in all but name, 235,000 were apporioned by Mr. Ropway to the provinces of population was allotted by him to the trans-Essequibo region, the debatable land, whether as Northwest district, or under any other fancy name. Herein Mr. COMYN, who has travelled all over that region, avers that Mr. Rodway was right, for, save Indians and Bovianders, who do not count as British subjects, there is no resident population The convicts at the penal settlement of Mazaruni, the officials, their families and ser vants, cannot be so considered; nor can the gold washers or prospectors, nor the negroes they employ as workmen, whose term of service never exceeds four months, at the end of which all hands, both employers and workmen, return to Georgetown. Mr COMYN vouches for the fact that in the entire ambit of the disputed territory there are no cities, no towns, nor even wayside permanent villages, save Morawhanna, a small place, peopled mostly with offiials, standing on the Barima, where that river by the Mora passage finds its way to the sea. This is a new place, and presumably a strategic post. The other names of alleged inhabited places which figure on some maps, are either those of Indian villages which are shifted when the fertility of the provision ground is exhausted, or of police stations; or they are simply cartographical freaks. Waring and Simpita, for instance, which are said to be situated on the Barima, simply do not exist. Mr. COMYN in 1893, going up and down the river, passed the sites where they are supposed to

stand, but there was no trace of them. The conclusion to be drawn from this re port of an eyewitness is that the talk about large districts of the disputed territory be ing settled by British colonists, is as dishonest and unfounded as was the talk about the Schomburgk line. Now that this fact has been made known in England, it will perhaps in the present relatively candid state of the public mind be generally recognized that there is no vestige of excuse for refusing to submit the whole of the land in lispute to arbitration.

#### The Civil Service Law in the Court of Appeals.

It is plain that the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, construing the provisions of the revised Constitution in respect to appointments to the civil service, is very generally misunderstood. This is apparent from newspaper comments, and also from discussions in societies and clubs professing a particular interest in civil service reform. Much that has been said on the subject would indicate that the Court of Appeals had promulgated some novel and startling doctrine of law which was to revolutionize the State, so far as appointments are concerned; whereas, in fact, it has simply decided that the existing statute relating to examination for appointments to office, has been extended by the Constitution so as to apply to appointments by the

State Superintendent of Public Works. This law has been on the statute book for years. It was enacted in 1883, and amended materially in 1894, and is commonly known as the Civil Service law. It prescribes examinations for appointments to various classes in the civil service, and prohibits the State Comptroller from paying any officer, clerk, or other person in either of those classes, unless upon a certificate showing that he has been lawfully appointed under the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners. In form, as it existed before the new Constitution, the statute was broad enough to include places in the State Department of Public Works.

In 1888, however, the Court of Appeals held that the Civil Service law had no application to the subordinates of the Superintendent of Public Works. This was under the Constitution of 1846, which contained no such provision as the Constitution of 1894, requiring appointments to be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations. The Constitution of 1846, on the other hand, expressly conferred upon the Superintendent of Public Works the power to employ, suspend, and remove persons engaged in the care and management of the canals. This constitutional grant of power was of higher authority than any mere legislative enactment such as the Civil Service law, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals unanimously agreed that the Superintendent of Public Works could not be re stricted in his selection of subordinates by the operation of that statute at that time.

But the condition of things is now very different. The Constitution itself (as revised in 1804), being the highest law, now provides a rule in respect to appointments similar to that which then existed only by virtue of a statute. Hence the rule has be come broad enough to reach the Superintendent of Public Works and control him in the exercise of the appointing power. Hereafter, in making appointments, he must obey the Civil Service law of 1883 as amended and in force when the appointments are made.

Such is the substance of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the people against ROBERTS, which has lately at tracted so much attention. It simply up holds the prefixisting statute law governing appointments in the civil service of the state. The court does not declare that the new Constitution has altered the terms of that law in any respect, but it holds that the law has been extended in its range so as to govern the action of a public officer who was formerly free to choose his subordinates without reference to its provisions. "It is evident from the language of the new provision of the Constitution. says Judge DENIS O'BUIEN, who writes the prevailing opinion, "and from the debates the Convention which followed its intro duction into that body, that it was framed and adopted with reference to existing laws, which were intended to give it immediate practical operation. So that," he continues, in adopting the new Constitution, the people, in their original capacity, decreed that thereafter all the departments of the Government should be brought within the operation of existing laws on the subject of

appointments."

officers something like this: "In making appointments you must obey the Civil Service law, and the rules and regula tions established under it. If they require Guiana numbered only 4,558. To assume a competitive examination, you must exact that of these 3,000 are British subjects is | it. If they permit a pass examination, you pronounced an overestimate. There are may permit it. If they allow some places to be filled without any examination (such as confidential clerkships and posts of like character), you may appoint to those posts without having the appointee examined. In other words, you are to take the judgment of the Legislature as expressed in the Civil Service law, or that of the fight Northern and Southern America on | Civil Service Commissioners as expressed their behalf. Mr. Comyn suggests that the | in the rules and regulations under that law, fact should be proclaimed. Of the total as to those cases in which you must insist upon competitive examinations, those cases in which you can be content with noncompetitive examinations, and those in which you may dispense with examinations Demerara and Berbice. No fraction of the altogether. For the present at least you are to regard the Legislature and the Civil Service Commissioners as the judges of what is practicable in this respect under the

directions, nor are they difficult to follow.

new Constitution."

Republicans, Beware! There are lively times ahead for the Re ublicans of New York, if the leaders of that formidable and wondrous organization, the Damsen Bund, the spokesman of which is Meinherr EDWARD GRAZY, shall persist in the determination to overpower the Republicans single-handed in the election for Governor in November. On Friday, the 13th an ominous day for inaugurating a vast and far-reaching political project, the members of the Damsen Bund assembled at the Grand Central Palace on Lexington avenue, Monsieur JEAN WEIL, the weal and woe statesman, presiding, and Deputy Sheriff WALTER HENNING, one of DAMSEN'S Plattdeutsch aids, acting as der Schreiber. The Damsen Bund is made up of persons serving in the Sheriff's office, or former embloyees of der Sheriff's office who haf been removed by DAMSEN yet alreaty, with various Plattdeutsch politicians who act as guides and advisers to Damsen, and accompany him to political and social functions, and by inderpreters, besides German-speaking reformers, who are under indictment for their performances in der Sheriff's office and German-speaking notaries, the professional colleagues of the sui generis Sheriff, the whimsical Damsen.

At the meeting of Friday night Herr FREDERICK DETTMAN, one of DAMSEN'S auctioneer combine, whose bills Judge ROBERTSON will officially begin to investi gate next week, enunciated the plan of the Damsen Bund for striking the Republicans unaware, for taking their arms and munitions of war forcibly from them, for slashing through their fortifications, and making the whole outfit prisoners at a single brilliant stroke. This was the resolution unanimously adopted by all the members of the Damsen Bund, KLEINAU, LUTZ, and GLAUTIER voting in the affirmative, but RAABE, SCHNEER, and SCHOEN not recorded, with KILLORAN, RUSSELL, ALLEY, and AR-CHIBALD reported absent:

"That the Executive Committee correspond with all of the leading German-American citizens of this State and especially in all the cities of the State, for the purpose of fighting the Republican party at the next

The Executive Committee of the Damser Bund, made up of such of its members as are now employed at the public expense in the Sheriff's office, is to correspond with "all the leading German-American citizens of the State," and especially in all the cities of the State, "for the purpose of fighting the Republican party at the next election." Now, what is the meaning of this declaration, what necessity was there for its adoption, what wholesome or desirable public benefit is to be gained by its enforcement?

What has become of the Democratic party in the view of these whimsical reformers. the Democratic party which, with usually little aid or help from them, has always been fighting, tooth and nail, collar and of this State, and oftener than not outvoting it? Is the battle against the Republicans to be prosecuted hereafter on the lines of nationality, or as Herr Bung, one of the leading lights of the Damsen Bund, calls it, "nativism"? We say to these excited reformers that they underrate the difficulties and obstacles of such an undertaking. The hands of "the leading German-American citizens," especially in the chief cities, are not qualified for the job. Our German electors in New York

though distinguished for their law-abiding disposition, their high standard of efficiency in public life (as shown in the case of DAMSEN), their loyal adherence to the cause of personal liberty and individual rights, their profound abhorrence of humbug and rascality, and their indifference to the honors and emoluments of official station. form but a fraction of the voting population of the State. By the last Federal census it appeared that only eight per cent. of the inhabitants of New York, including Platt deutschers, were of German nativity, and it would certainly be an unreasonable exer cise of responsibility for the leading German-American citizens, especially those resident in the cities, to take up for themselves the gage of war against the Republican party, strongly intrenched in power and proof against any assault waged upon the lines of nationality only. Again, what as surance can these leaders of the Damsen Bund afford to the representatives of the Democracy of New York that, by reason of superior political knowledge or intimate acquaintance with political conditions, or a fighting spirit of exceptional development. they are able to take out of the hands of the recognized and trusted chiefs of the party here, the work of leading its forces to victory against the Republicans in the State election of 1896? Similar resolutions were adopted by the Damsen Bund prior to the State election of last year; but notwithstanding their threats nd prophecies, the Republicans carried the State of New York by a majority of 90,000 on the popular vote, and elected a Legislature so strongly Republican that the protests of the Democratic minority have been wholly ineffective. We say to these excited members of the Damsen Bund that the Democratic party of New York will do nothing this year, or any other year, to make its members and leaders ridiculous, or turn into ridicule or reproach the honorable traditions of the Democracy of the State

About the only service which the Damsen Band can perform for the benefit of the mocracy is to engage in the recovery of KILLOBAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, and the retirement of Damsen, Dettman, Glautier. LUTZ, KLEINAU, and Meinherr GRAZY. All these things may be done without correspondence with German-Americans elsewhere. If these voters sympathize with the policy of the Democratic party, and desire, as individuals, to cooperate in efforts insure its success at this year's election, they will be hospitably welcomed with open arms This decision, as we understand it, is Democratic gathering, provided always that alif them who like DAMEEN, spe

Plattdeutsch, will bring with them, conspicuously labelled, their interpreters, in order that the Democrats may clearly understand that these newcomers are in fact allies, enlisted for the war against the Republicans and not political guerrillas seeking, with Republican aid, to secure against the nominees of the regular Democracy lucrative offices which they could not secure

as Democrats, An assemblage of individuals conducting a campaign in a foreign tongue, or tongues, in an American commonwealth would be a novel spectacle, replete with possibilities of fun and suggestions of ridicule, provided the Democratic party of New York State would assent to it. But it won't!

It was shown conclusively in THE SUN on unday that the swindler PULITZER had imposed a fraudulent despatch on the public as having been sent to him by Prime Minister CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO of Madrid. If the wretched man will produce the original cable despatch, and it conforms to the publication which we have denounced as an impudent swindie, we will give \$1,000 to any public charity There is nothing very alarming in these that Mayor STHONG will designate. Forged cables won't go this time. Nothing genuine article recognized in THE SUN office.

> The Hon. JOHN RAINES, the JUSTINIAN of Canandaigua, was a happy man yesterday. He bared his head, quivering with the stress of thought and motion of his mind-propeller, to the refrigerating heaven. The snows poured down upon him and turned to hot water as soon as they struck that reservoir of intellect; yet their first touch was grateful. The halls sme him and exploded; the rains dried up, an allegory for him. The lightning jumped out two or three times, but retreated in disgrace, blinded by the brighter flerceness of his eye. The villagers built scaffoldings and raised ladders, and succeeded in communicating with the great man as he was trying to cool off in the clouds. "Do not dis-turb me," he cried. "I would meditate on a great theme." And he stayed up all night and thought of himself, and this morning all the snow in Canandalgua had slunk away before the warmth of his cogitations. What a man, to be sure! If he had not been a supereminent statesman he might have shovelled snow with equally prodigious results.

When Congress receives the petition now circulating among the Jews, protesting against the proposed amendment recognizing Gop in the Constitution, it should remember that this question cannot be justly settled by numbers. Even if the Jews and their allies on this occasion should be in the minority, their protest should be respected. Keep religion out of the Constitution and out of political

Certain occurrences on Long Island during the past week decidedly merit the public

On March 2 the body of a woman was found floating in the Sound near Huntington. There were no marks of violence upon it, and the Coroner's physicians who examined it said that the woman had either died a natural death, or possibly from drowning. The body was identified as that of Many Fox, a girl employed as a servant in Brooklyn. She had often visited in Glen Cove an acquaintance named Peter As DERSON. ANDERSON had some handkerchiefs and gloves which, it was thought, longed to the girl. Last Friday night ANDERon was arrested on the complaint of a reporter for a disreputable newspaper charging him with having murdered MARY Fox. The evidence" against him was the facts just stated. He was locked up without bail on the capital charge pending an examination, which was set down for some days later. He had no counselor means of defence, and the reporter on whose complaint he was arrested was al-

lowed to freely cross-examine him in his cell. MARY Fox's body was found in one jurisdiction and buried in another, so that both the District Attorneys of Queens and Suffolk counties are concerned in the case. As neither of them caused Anderson's arrest nor was present at the preliminary hearing, we assume that these scandalous proceedings were without their sanction or knowledge. But we desire at this time to call the attention of these officials to the fact that there is now confined in the county jail at Long Island City a man accused of murder, while there is as yet absolutely no evidence that murder has been committed. notify these gentlemen that whether it be finally found that MARY Fox was murder elbow, hand to hand, the Republican party | not, or that Peter Anderson did or did not gaged in pursuing ANDERSON are of an esablished criminal character. There is no fraud that they would not perpetrate, or evidence that they would not manufacture to accomplish their purposes. We suggest, also, that there be afforded to Anderson the ordinary safeguards guaranteed to those charged with crime, and that he be protected, so far as personal intercourse goes, at least, from the criminal employees of the World.

> The mail vawning at the Waldorf for the opening hand of the Hon. MARC ANTOINE HANNA of the Western Preserves was piled up higher than ever yesterday. The collection ow reaches from Thirty-third street to Two Hundred and Tenth, and from the Fifth avenue to Stamford on the east and to Lancaster on the west. There is no way of getting rid of it, but if Mr. HANNA doesn't arrive soon the authorities will have to take some measure for clearing New York and the adjacent States. The beauty of it is that while about four bags of the stuff contain letters from the Hon. Moses FATULUS HANDY, giving an impassioned account of the progress of the McKinley boom in Oklahoma, all the rest of it is said to contain typewritten invitations to join the McKINLEY procession. As soon as Mr. HANNA comes 133,418 type writers, who have been engaged by Major HANDY, will be set to work addressing these cards. For the present Mr. HANNA is in Cleveand. He and Major Jay Dick, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, have sat up all day and night in the vain attempt to wade through the mile of mail at headquarters. This matter is composed mainly of requests from various Onlo patriots for jobs as doorkeepers and what not, and of warnings to be ware of FORAKER. Mr. HANNA and Mr. Dick are thoroughly conscientious men, but their present course of reading is a little bit dry for two such eager spirits.

## Old Ireland.

Far hence amid an isle of wondrous beauty. Cronching over a grave, an ancient sorrowful

Once a queen, now lean and tattered, seated on Her old white hair drooping dishevelled round

At her feet fallen an unused royal harp,

Yet a word, ancient mother,

Long silent, she, too, long silent, mourning her shrouded hope and helr, Of all the earth her heart most full of sorrow because most full of love.

You need crouch there no longer on the cold ground with forehead between your knees, O, you need not sit there veiled in your old white hair so dishevelled. For know you the one you mourn is not in that

grave. it was an illusion, the son you love was not really dead. The Lord is not dead, he is risen again, young and strong, in another country,

Even while you wept there by your fallen harp by thesgrave. What you went for was translated, passed from the grave. The winds favored and the sea sailed it, And now with rosy and new blood.

Moves to-day in a new country Inference.

From the Chicago Record.

"Those photographs must flatter her."
"Why !"
"She's ordered another dozen from the same nege

THE GOLD BRICK BRIDGE. An Appent for Brains and Nerve in the Management.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: There should be a radical change in bridge management, and as the present powers that be will not give the change the people demand, why should there not be an appeal to those who can aid. Let every reader of Tun Sun write the Mayor of either city demanding that the bridge cars shall run all night for the convenience of patrons who have to use them at night. That part of the bridge traffic is as important as the day travel, and those travellers feel that their

day travel, and those travellers feel that their rights should be considered, despite the mandate of the incompetent President, now at the head of the Board of Management by virtue of a political deal, in which the people had no part, and his pumpous and equally incompetent subordinates, who have the same opinions.

We need broader men in charge men who know something not merely clerks or men of like calibre. Some of the men now in position really think they own the bridge—that its success is owing to them, instead of the late lamented Roebling and the men who conselved the idea and carried it to success, aided by the people who wanted it and who needed it. Now, an important part of the parties to the agreement the people are disregarded.

The officers should be made to know that the bridge is an all-day and an all-night affair—not a mere public office that can be closed at certain hours without inconveniences to the general public. About half of the present management should be bounced, and more enterprising and vigorous men put in place and authority. Get rid of the plodding, methodical, bookkeeping element. Let us have men of action, with some nerve, grit, and brains.

Compositors,

#### Mark Hanna's Address,

Time-June, 1846, Place-Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo. Tom Reed-Fellow citizens, let me get out of this And for my sake, stay here with Hannatony; Give McKinley a chance and grace the speech Tending to the Major's glories, which Mark Hanna

tony, By our permission, is allowed to make. I do entreat you, not a man depart. Save I alone, till Hannatony have spoke. Suffer for my sake, and I will not forget you, And don't you forget it. (Exit.) A Delegate-Stay, ho, and let us hear Mark Hanna

tony. Another-Let him go up on to the platform We'll hear him. Noble Hannatony, go up! Hannatony-For Tom Reed's sake I am behold

to you, [Goes upon the platform.]
A Delegate—What does he say of Tom Reed? Another He says for Tom Reed's sake, He finds himself beholding to us all. A Delegate-'Twee test he speak no harm of Tom

Another-Peace! Let us hear what Hannaton

can say. Hannateny—You gentle— Everybody-Peace, ho, let us hear him Hannatony -- Friends and fellow citizens lend m your ears;

come to nominate McKinley, not to praise him. The evil that men do lives after them, The good is oft interred with their bones; o let it be with McKinley. The noble Tom Reed Hath told you the Major was ambillious; If it were so, it were a grievous fault, And grievously should be answer for 't. Here, under leave of Tom Reed and the rest-So are you all, all bonorable men, Come I to nominate McKinley of Ohio He is my friend, faithful and just to me; But Tom Reed says he is ambitious And Tom Reed is an honorable man. He hath put many articles on the list, Whose tariff did the general coffers fil Did this in McKinley seem ambittous? When that the poor have cried, Mckinley ha

wept; Ambition should be made of sterner stuff; Yet Tom Reed says he is ambitious, And Tom Reed is an honorable man. You did all see at the last Convention He was thrice presented with the nomination (Or words to that effect), Which he did thrice refuse. Was that ambition Fet Tom Reed says he was ambitious, And Tom Reed is an honorable man I speak not to disprove what Tom Reed spoke, But here I am to speak what I do know. You all did love him once, not without cause; What cause withholds you, then, to love him now Oh, judgment, thou art fled to other candidates, And men have lost their reason. Bear with me, My heart is in this business with McKinley,

And I must pause for my second wind.

A Delegate—Methinks there is much reason in hi remarks. Another-If thou consider rightly of the matter,

McKinley ought to have a show. A Third-Has he masters? Will he be with us or agin us? A Fourth-Marked you his words? He would no

take the nomination.

Therefore it is certain he is not ambitious. A Fifth—if it be found so, some will dear abide it. A Sixth—Poor soul, his mouth is dry as cotton with

A Seventh-There's not a richer man in Ohio than Mark Hannatony!

An Eighth-Now mark him, he begins agai speak. Hannatony But yesterday the chance of McKir

Have stood against all comers; now here he is And none so poor to do him reverence. Fellow citizens, if I were disposed to stir should do Tom Reed wrong and Morton wrong,

Your hearts and minds to mutiny and rage and Allison, and Manderson, and Cullom, And Davis, and Quay, and others too num-Who, you all know, are honorable men; I will not do them wrong, I rather choose To wrong McKinley, to wrong myself, and you,

Than I will wrong such honorable men.
If you have votes, prepare to vote them now. I am no orator, as Tom Reed to: But, as you know me all, a plain, blunt man, That loves me friend; and that they know full well,

That gave me public leave to speak for him; For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth, Action, nor utterance, nor the power of speed [A Voice: "What's he givin' us?"] To stir men's blood; I only speak right on; (The same voice: "Well, I should smile " tell you that which you yourselves to know;

Show you the Major's record, And bid that speak for me; but were I Tom Read And Tom Reed Mark Haunatony, there were a Han natony

Would ruffle up your spirits and put a tongue In every letter of McKinley's name That should move the Mississippi River To rise and mutiny.

All-We'll mutiny

Foraker I second the motion A fielegate (excitedly) - Was that an alarm of fire Another-We'll furn the hose on T. Brutus Rossi, Rannatony-Vet hear me, fellow cittzens, ye hear me speak.

A Delegate-Cheese II, cully. Write a book Chateman-The Convention will please come (Tremendous cheers all over the hall for Reed, Mc Kinley, Morton, Manderson, Quay, Allison, Cal

### ion, Davis, Foraker, Depew, Tom Platt, Billio beeder Barrett, John C. New, Tom Carter, and Iton Cameron.] Nothing Novel.

From the Cleveland Eccorder, A most amusing reply was made yesterday after oon by Judge Neff to an objection made by Attorney 'ernon Burke. The replevin suit of Capt. Joseph poville against Constable Huds in was on hearing. All of the day before Mr. Hurke had continually made bjections to cortain testimony and every one of the bjections was religiously overruled by Judge Neff. Yesterday afternoon tapt. Dovide was on the stand and the same question came up again. "I object, ried out Mr. Bucke in a stenteriar "What's your oldestion?" asked Judge Neff. "Same and objection." replied the attorney.

" name old ruling," answered the Judge, " Proceed.

# Honest and Modest.

From the Detroit Free Press. Thirty years are the late Major Thomas J. Barry of his city. In paying a bill, gave out \$20 too much, the bill of trad denomination sticking to the back of an other. The MC iver noticed the mistake wither time later and made a memorandum of the fact, intending to pay it. The memorandum was lost and the incident passed out of his minds. A few days ago in running through a desk he found it. He had not time in seeking out the widow or happed flarry, and after explaining the incident, induced her to accept her out the seeking out the second interest, induced her to accept her out; the second interest, without the second interest, without dest to the legislation of the foundation of the foundation of the second interest, without destroy that had is too moderate allow his name to be made

## A Subtle Distinction.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Ner: I saw it yesterday in your paper of March 11 that I accused my boy of st-alling \$7 from me. Please correct the statement in your maxt series. He did not steal it, I gave it to him to get smithten, and he lest it playing crass. For Hummon. 100 Hadrond avenue, Brooklin, E. M. Karch I.S.

### IN NORTH CAROLINA

A Chaos of Politics Silver and Negro Domination the Leading Topics.

WASHINGTON, March 14. - The memory of the ldest inhabitant can furnish no parallel to the chaotic state of public opinion which now exists in North Carolina. There can be no doubt that the free coleage of silver at 10 to 1 is the predominant sentiment among the three parties, Democratic, Republican, and Fusion. For even the Republicans, while contending with each other in regard to the relative merits of McKinley and Reed as Presidential candidates, claim to be bimetallists. This is the position of Mr. Pritchard, the Senator who halls from the extreme western part of the State, and of perhaps all the Republican Representatives except Mr. Settle of the Fifth district. The Democrate and Populists of Democratic antecedents are overwheimingly in favor of bimetallism. There are able and influential Democrats of the contrary opinion, but they are confined in locality to the larger towns, where there are banks and

Yet these vital questions are held by many to

be subordinate to another question of still

greater interest to the people, viz., "White supremacy." There are in the easters or lower

half of the State Ofteen or styteen countle

which contain more negroes than white people;

and while the Republicans were in power, in reconstruction times, these counties were in the habit of electing neurons, with little or no education, to the responsible offices of Commissioners, who hal the power of assessing tares, and of Justices of the Peace, whose business it was to active the power of assessing tares, and of Justices of the Peace, whose business it was to active the power of the Peace, whose business it was to active the power of the Peace, whose business it was to be proposed to the power of the courty governments into machines for the wholesse robbery of the people. Exorbitant taxes were imposed, and the revenue raised was basely appropriated to the uses of the knaves who had obtained control of the Government.

Under the old ante-bellum Constitution of North Carolina the business of levying taxes for the State and the counties was placed in the hands of the Justices of the Peace, who were appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the representatives of the several counties. But the Constitution of 1808, framed by the carpetbaggers, instituted a new order of county officers, styled Commissioners, and gave to them, five in number, the power to levy the taxes and perform other duties that had forming pertained to the Commy Justices. The active was to establish nearo ascendancy in many counties, and, as regarded the choice of Justices, to some townships in counties where the whites had a majority.

The counties and localities which were thus placed under negro domination, as a matter of course, ever those in which the counties was exeral townships in counties where the whites had a majority.

The counties and localities which were thus placed under negro domination, as a matter of course, ever those in which the weatir, refinement, and aristocratic sentiment chiefly prevailed, and the empirity of the people toward the circumstance of the section of 1808, and the promise of the people toward the circumstance of the people toward the courter of the people toward the counties of the du

restored carpetbagger system of county government with those of eastern white men against it.

Mr. Butler, the Fusionist colleague of Mr. Pritchard, wavof Democratic antecedents, with Democratic ideas of the tariff and of the finances. He established here, while a member of the Democratic party, and still continues to publish, a weekly newspaper entitled the Coucain.—a fact which leaves the inference that he was no half-way opponent of Northern Republican ideas. He is a man of ability, and here, where he is best known, he is regarded as a shrewd party manager. He was a member of the Fusion Legi-lature, by which he was chosen Senator for six years, to succeed Senator Ransom. Mr. Fritchard, who got the short term, is of Republican antecedents, and a strong advocate of Mr. McKinley's Fresidential claims. Both the Senators are young men, and, although elected by the new party, at the same legislative session, they are now as wide as the poles apart in principles and purposes. They can never fuse again, whatever may be the case with the rank and file of the Fusion party. It is now understool that Mr. Butler wishes to reunite with the Democracy, on the sliver issue, at least; and there has been no little billing and cooling between him and certain Democratic leaders, not without encountering the frowns of the old folks at home. It looks as if he would be taken. In Bur it remains to be seen what will be the course of the Southern Democracy, in case of the nomination of monometallists, on a monometallic platform. But of that at another time.

SUNBEAMS. -1 cougar, six feet long, and two well-grown cubs were killed near The Dalles, Or., last week. The family had carried off many calves and sheep from neighboring ranches.

-An oysterman of South Norwalk, Conn., came to New York last week with a boat load of oysters, He couldn't find profitable sale for them, so took them back and planted them again. The first bed of marble discovered in Indiana

was revealed a week ago in the bed of Treaty Creek, a infle south of Wabash. It is blue and mottled blue and white and is said to be of high quality. ... There is promise of an unusually large tobacce crop in Connecticut this year. The Cape Cod crass-berry growers, too, are happy. The plants in their exion have got through the winter better than is

many years.

—A device for freeing a runaway horse from the vehicle has been invented by a New England man, By moving a lever the shafts are released from the reliefe, and the vehicle can be guided by the same ever until it stops.

—San Francisco is putting on city airs. The Street

Committee decided last week not to permit the aying of plank sidewalks in the suburbs of the try hereafter. The walks must henceforth be of

oncrete or bitumen and at least three feet wide.

Orange growing is being abandoned on the sentusula of Lower California, and the orchardist re cutting down their trees and planting the land with coffee, cotton, and sugar cane. The low prices obtained lately for oranges grown on the peninsula have discouraged the growers, and they believe

more profit will be derived from the other crops especially from cotton, which grows well -The five year old son of a doctor in Monte Vista, Col., played doctor with his two year-old sister one day last week. He imitated the things he had seen his father de, and proposed to give his patient ; dose of medicine. He took a phial from a shell and forced his sister to swallow its contents. The hottle contained morphine, and the little patiens died from its effects.

... Three of the largest office groves in the world are planting in southern California. One grove, of trees. Another, near Uniton, will have \$4,000 trees, and the third, near Femina, will have \$4,000 trees. There is more office planting in California this serious than at any previous time, the boom being the to the bicreased popularity of California offices in American markets. The olive erop of and the growers say that three times the amount

## His Unofficial Designation.

From the Streamton Truth. THE RES prints some of Gen. Weyler's autocratic Cuban decrees, and, in proof of his absolute power,

says. " He is the Capta n General of the Gov the Generalisating of the army, the chief of the civil administration, the lawmaker, the supreme judge, and the executioner," in addition to all this he is a cold-blooded butcher with no more sympathy then an

of fruit could have been sold,